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NIDDERDALE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1959



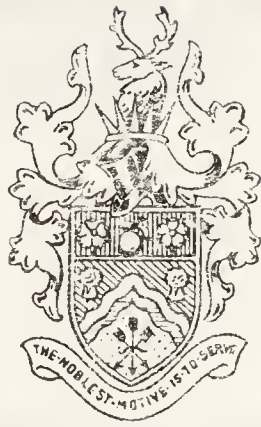
by

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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Medical Officer of Health

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.59

Chairman: Colonel S. Rhodes, C.B., D.S.O.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Baden Powell

Councillor Mrs. V. O. Ambler

Councillor F. Hildreth

„ E. T. N. Baker

„ J. D. Leather

„ S. Bellerby

„ E. L. Lofthouse

„ W. Bellerby

„ Col. O. V. C. Meysey-
Thompson

„ Brig. G. S. Brunskill,
M.C., C.B.E.

„ J. Cooper, J.P.

„ T. J. Nelson

„ Mrs. F. G. Dent

„ J. Orton

„ H. Eaddie

„ S. E. Parker

„ N. Fawcitt

„ H. Procter

„ H. W. Frape

„ G. E. Richardson

„ J. R. Goldthorpe

„ E. Slater

„ A. T. Gregson

„ T. T. Stephenson

„ J. A. Hardcastle

„ Major Whately
Thompson, J.

„ G. R. Yeoman

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

J. A. G. GRAHAM, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 15/3/59).

SHEILA F. SCHOFIELD, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

(Appointed 8.6.59.)

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. H. DINGS DALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Deputy Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:

G. TEALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector & Assistant Building Surveyor:

J. KEIR, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Clerical Staff: Engineer, Surveyor and Health Department:

Miss D. I. ANDERTON

Mrs. M. ROLLINSON

Miss I. M. MITCHELL (Resigned 31/10/59).

Miss J. BELLERBY (Appointed 21/12/59).

Telephone Number:
Knaresborough 3168

Claro Chambers,
High Street,
Knaresborough.
June, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the

NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1959.

As would be expected, the greatest demands made on the environmental and community health services are in respect of children and the elderly but there are a number of cases where such services are required for the middle aged. Examples that may be given are priority for rehousing on urgent medical grounds, the provision of convalescence or rehabilitation following ill-health, the services of the home nurse and home help and the loan of nursing equipment to those who are being nursed at home. The conditions that bring middle aged patients most frequently to their general practitioner for treatment are bronchitis and rheumatism, men suffering more from the former and women more from the latter. Male deaths in this period of life are about half as many again as female and are predominantly due to cancer and to coronary thrombosis, cancer of the lung being the commonest type of malignant disease. In women cancer accounts for the largest number of deaths but cancer of the lung is much less frequent than in men. Women also suffer less from coronary thrombosis though their deaths from this condition are not negligible.

In Mr. Dingsdale's section of this Report he mentions the important fact that all animals slaughtered for human consumption in this district are inspected by qualified Meat Inspectors. It is most encouraging to report the progressive decline in the amount of meat condemned as unfit due to being affected with tuberculosis. In this district in 1955 the quantity of meat so condemned was twice that for 1959, *i.e.*, 11,814 lbs. as compared with 5,985 lbs. There are nine butchers within the district who are registered for the manufacture of meat products. The amount of processed meat eaten in this country is remarkably large. For example six thousand million sausages are eaten annually, which represents approximately ten per cent of all

carcase meat consumed. In Scotland two beef sausages are consumed for every one pork; in England, it is in reverse order. It is surprising that there is at present no legal minimum standard for the meat content of sausages.

It is known that there is a definite risk of young people contracting tuberculosis during the first few years after leaving school. At that time they come into contact with large numbers of adults outside their immediate family circle and school friends, some of whom are infective cases of respiratory tuberculosis. For this reason school children of fourteen years and over are offered B.C.G. vaccine to protect them from this infection. The results of a large scale trial of B.C.G. by the Medical Research Council were published in 1959. 567,000 children were included in the trial and during a period of at least five years after receiving B.C.G. those vaccinated showed a reduction of 83% in the occurrence of tuberculosis compared with those who had not been so protected.

The only disease which was prevalent during the year was measles which as usual attacked young children. The cases were mild in character. It is satisfactory to note that there was no case of poliomyelitis in the district during the year.

I desire to acknowledge the support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Council and to record my appreciation of the work of Mr. Dingsdale and his staff.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1959

Area (acres)	75,009
Population (mid-summer, 1959, estimated by the Registrar General)	15,890
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1959	4,543
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1959	£133,587
Product of Penny Rate, March 31st, 1959	£516
Live Births	230
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	14.5
Still-births	6
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	25.4
Total live and still-births	236
Infant deaths	6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births total	26.1
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ legitimate	26.1
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ illegitimate	Nil
Neo Natal „ „ „ „ „ (first four weeks)	21.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	0.87
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	Nil
Deaths	144
Death rate per 1,000 population	9.1
Deaths from heart and circulatory diseases (59)	3.71
Deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system (26)	1.64
Deaths from cancer (20)	1.26
Deaths from respiratory diseases (9)	0.57
*Adjusted birth rate	18.1
*Adjusted death rate	9.6

* Adjusted by Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General. The adjustment which for births is 1.25 and deaths, 1.06 makes allowance for the changing age structure of the population.

Causes of Death in Nidderdale Rural District, 1959.

Causes of Death					1959	
					Male	Female
All Causes					78	66
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory				—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other				—	—
3	Syphilitic disease				—	1
4	Diphtheria				—	—
5	Whooping Cough				—	—
6	Meningococcal infections				—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis				—	—
8	Measles				—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases				1	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach				—	2
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus				4	2
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast				—	1
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus				—	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				5	4
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia				—	—
16	Diabetes				—	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system				15	11
18	Coronary disease, angina				16	11
19	Hypertension with heart disease				1	2
20	Other heart diseases				11	16
21	Other circulatory diseases				1	1
22	Influenza				2	—
23	Pneumonia				2	1
24	Bronchitis				2	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system				1	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum				—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea				—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis				2	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate				2	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion				—	—
31	Congenital malformations				2	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases				8	5
33	Motor vehicle accidents				1	—
34	All other accidents				1	1
35	Suicide				1	—
36	Homicide and operations of war				—	—
Total					144	

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. Population.

The population estimated by the Registrar General at the end of June, 1959, was 15,890, a decrease of 440 as compared with the estimated population of the previous year.

2. Social Conditions.

The rural district comprises 50 parishes and the chief industry of the area is farming.

3. Births.

(a) Live Births.

The number of births registered in Nidderdale during the year was 63, 35 males and 28 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General, which takes into account inward and outward transfers, was 230, 116 males and 114 females.

The Birth rate, when adjusted by the area comparability factor as given by the Registrar General, was 18.1 per thousand of the population, as compared with 16.5 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 2 illegitimate births, both males, representing 0.87 per cent of the live births.

(b) Still-births.

No still-births were registered during the year but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General and adjusted for inward and outward transfers was 6, 2 males and 4 females.

4. Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 85, 41 males and 44 females, but the number of deaths of residents corrected for inward and outward transfers by the Registrar General was 144, 78 males and 66 females. The crude death rate was 9.1 per thousand

but when adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the rate was increased to 9.6 per thousand, as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales.

The causes of death are shown in the table on page 7.

5. **Infant Mortality.**

During the year 6 resident infants, 5 males and 1 female, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality rate was 26.1 per thousand live births, as compared with the rate of 22.0 for England and Wales.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

The names and qualifications of these are set out on page 3.

2. Health Services.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé for the Claro Water Board, and the examination of the public water supply for plumbo-solvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This Laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of the public water supply for the Clara Water Board.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at the Leeds Public Health laboratory as well as the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in cases where there is no paralysis, as without such confirmation it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material, such as throat swabs, is undertaken at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

Ambulance facilities are provided by the West Riding County Council from an area station situated at the Parade Garage, Harrogate, with sub-stations covering the outer areas at Ripon and Pateley Bridge. The service is provided free under the National Health Service and besides dealing with accident cases, etc., covers the removal of infectious cases to hospital.

The 5 ambulances are all equipped with short wave wireless transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from a central control. By this means, ambulances can be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and

time. The Harrogate Station has its own transmitter, together with a monitor set which receives full information from the main control at Birkenshaw, near Bradford.

3. Divisional Health Services.

The Divisional Health Services covering the areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Nidderdale, are administered from the Divisional Health Office, Municipal Offices, Harrogate.

These services include School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Home Nursing, Home Help, and Mental Health Services. Brief details are as follows:—

(a) School Health Services.

(i) School Nurses.

School nursing was carried out in Nidderdale by five school nurses who are also health visitors. The services of three of these school nurses were part-time only, the remainder of their time being occupied by duties in Harrogate and Knaresborough.

(ii) School Medical Examinations.

During 1959, 397 routine school medical examinations were undertaken. Children are examined as soon as possible after entry to the primary schools, again at the age of seven to eight years, as soon as possible after admission to secondary schools and during the last year of attendance at secondary schools.

In addition, children who are found to be delicate or to have some defect at a previous routine examination are re-inspected when the doctor visits the school, and at any time the parents or teachers may request a special examination of a school child. The number of special inspections and re-inspections totalled 28.

These medical examinations form the basis of the School Health Service.

(iii) Inspection for Cleanliness.

1,057 inspections of children's hair were made by the school nurses during the year. 9 children were found to have either head lice or the eggs of head lice in the hair. There has been a marked reduction in uncleanness during the post war years, though there are a few families who are persistent offenders and from time to time

accidental infestation spreads from children of these families to the well cared for child. D.D.T. preparations are supplied free, and metal tooth combs are sold or lent, but in these unsatisfactory families re-infestation tends to occur, and is in many cases due to the parents in the family being infested.

(iv) School Clinics.

Minor Ailment Clinics are held in Harrogate and Knaresborough. A general School Clinic is held in Harrogate for children requiring a more complete medical examination than is possible at School medical inspections. Children attending schools in the Rural District of Nidderdale are referred, as required, to both these Clinics and to the following Special Clinics which are held in Harrogate:—

Cardiac	Speech Therapy
Orthopaedic	Ophthalmic
Ear, Nose and Throat	Child Guidance
Sunlight	Orthoptic

The Orthoptic Clinic is concerned with children who are suffering from squint, and eye exercises are given to help the children overcome this condition.

Children who are resident in Nidderdale and are suffering from behaviour disorders are referred to the Child Guidance Clinic which is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Thursday and Friday of each week. Cases are referred for treatment mainly by the School Medical Officers, the Magistrates of the Juvenile Court, or by General Practitioners. I have to report that Dr. J. H. Kahn, who was the Psychiatrist attached to the clinic, resigned at the end of the year in order to take up a fresh appointment in London. This clinic has proved of great value and become an integral part of the Health and Welfare Services in the area.

A Dental Clinic at Chain Lane, Knaresborough, is provided for children whose schools are within easy distance of Knaresborough. For the more distant schools in Nidderdale, treatment is provided by means of a Mobile Dental Treatment Unit. In addition to the treatment given at these two clinics, the school dentist visits the schools periodically to inspect the children's teeth referring such children for treatment as necessary. Mr. F. Buzza, the School Dental Surgeon attached to the Mobile Dental Unit carried out 1,746 inspections of school children and treated 273 of these children.

(v) Handicapped Children.

Handicapped children are those who have some form of physical defect or mental disability for whom special educational treatment is required. Children who are more than two years retarded are examined and their intelligence quotient ascertained. This examination sometimes takes place at the clinic but, where possible, the child is examined in his own home surroundings. At the end of the year there were 6 children resident in Nidderdale who were educationally sub-normal, of whom 4 were attending residential special schools.

Children who are physically handicapped are recommended for admission to special schools when this is considered desirable. At the end of the year 2 deaf children, 2 epileptic children, and 2 physically handicapped children were attending residential special schools. 1 school boy who had had a serious accident in the summer was provided with home tuition on account of his physical disability.

(vi) Employment of School Children.

The County Council has bye-laws relating to the employment of children of compulsory school age. Under these bye-laws children are required to be medically examined by the School Medical Officer, within two weeks of the date when employment begins, to ascertain that such employment will not be prejudicial to the child's health.

5 boys and 1 girl, who were undertaking part-time employment as errand boys, shop assistants, or in the delivery of newspapers, were medically examined during 1959.

(vii) Youth Employment Service.

There is close co-operation with the Youth Employment Officer to whom medical reports are sent on children who are about to leave school. The reports give information as to any kind of occupation that might be unsuitable on medical grounds for that particular child.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare.

(i) Maternity Services.

223 births were notified in respect of Nidderdale residents during the year. 57 of these confinements took place at home attended by the West Riding County Council home nurse/midwives and 3 took place at home attended by midwives in private practice. 162 of the remaining births took place in hospitals and 1 occurred in a private nursing home.

Expectant mothers desiring to attend relaxation and mothercraft classes are invited to classes held in either Harrogate or Knaresborough. The knowledge gained is of help in reducing fear and apprehension and consequently the majority of these mothers anticipate their labour with confidence.

(ii) Child Welfare Centres.

These centres are held at Boroughbridge, Poppleton and Whixley and are staffed by medical officers of this Division. In addition an advice centre is held at Hildebrand Barracks, Killinghall which is staffed by a health visitor. 336 children attended these centres during the year, making a total number of 2,635 attendances, 127 of the children attended for the first time.

During the year voluntary helpers have assisted with the weighing of babies at the centres and relieved the health visitors of routine tasks. The Department is most grateful for their help as this enables the health visitors to devote more time to individual mothers.

(iii) Mobile Clinic.

The Mobile Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to serve this area during the year, visiting the villages of Burton Leonard, Hampsthwaite, Killinghall, Follifoot, and Scotton.

Mothers with children under five form the majority of users of the clinic, 113 such children attended, making in all 527 attendances. Immunisation against diphtheria, vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis, and in the case of the younger children immunisation against whooping cough, are carried out.

Commencing in November 1959, the hall of the Methodist Schoolroom in Killinghall was used as a waiting room for the mothers bringing their children to the Mobile Clinic. The waiting accommodation in the Mobile Clinic is necessarily limited and, owing to the numbers of mothers wishing to use the facilities of this clinic, several have had, in the past, to wait their turn in inclement weather. Using the Methodist Schoolroom at Killinghall has obviated this disadvantage. Welfare foods are also sold from this Schoolroom to mothers requiring them.

(iv) Distribution of Welfare Foods.

The distribution of welfare foods continued throughout the year from the 4 child welfare centres, the mobile clinic at Killinghall,

and 6 other distribution centres consisting of a post office and five private houses. 1,822 tins of National Dried Milk, 4,326 bottles of orange juice, 537 bottles of cod liver oil, and 270 packets of vitamins A and D tablets were issued. The Department is indebted to voluntary helpers for their assistance in the distribution of these welfare foods.

(c) Home Nursing.

7 home nurses undertake work in the area. 4 of these are wholly employed in the Nidderdale Rural District and the remaining 3 divide their time between work in the Nidderdale Rural District and the Knaresborough Urban District. 6 of the home nurses are also domiciliary midwives.

Home nursing is an important part of the Health Service. The work of the home nurses, assisted by the home help service where necessary, and the provision, on loan, of sick room equipment makes it possible to avoid, or delay, the admission to hospital of a number of chronic sick cases. It also facilitates earlier discharge of patients from hospital than otherwise would be the case, thus saving bed accommodation in hospitals. The majority of the patients are elderly and infirm who require general nursing, bathing, and treatment to prevent the development of bed sores.

(d) Home Help Service.

At the end of the year 18 home helps were employed on a part-time basis in Nidderdale. The total number of hours worked during the year was 12,421. This shows an increase of 30% in the hours worked compared with 1958. Assistance was given to 57 cases. 11 of these cases were due to illness in the home, excluding illness of aged persons and 35 cases related to illness or infirmity of the aged. Home helps were supplied to 7 maternity cases, to 2 expectant mothers and in 2 cases to care for the children whilst their mothers were ill.

(e) Mental Health Service.

At the end of the year there were 23 mental defectives under statutory supervision in their own homes of whom 12 were under the age of sixteen. In addition there were 3 defectives under voluntary supervision. All these were visited by the Mental Health Social Worker. There were 18 mental defectives under institutional care. 6 of the defectives who live at home were in full-time employment at the end of the year. 3 children were admitted as "short stay" cases

for hospital care in order to give their parents an opportunity of having a holiday and to give them relief from the constant supervision required by their children.

1 case of mental illness was visited prior to admission to hospital and 3 cases were given after-care by the Mental Health Social Worker on discharge from hospital.

An Occupation and Group Training Class is held at the Theosophical Hall, East Parade, Harrogate, and meets daily, Monday to Friday, from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 4 children from Nidderdale attend this class, transport being provided. A mid-day meal is supplied through the school meals service. The training given is a great help to the children, and there is a marked improvement in their behaviour and social attitude after they have been attending the class. Physical exercises, music and movement, and country dancing assist in developing these children physically, and instruction in handicrafts, rug making, knitting, basket making, and raffia work is also provided.

2 Nidderdale children, living in the Poppleton and Rufforth areas, attend the York Occupation Centre.

One of the teachers is available one day per week to give Home Training to those unsuitable for the Group Training Classes. These patients are all over school age. The training consists of handicrafts, rug making being very popular. Knitting, embroidery and raffia work are also taught. 6 mental defectives received training during the year.

THE PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL

The number of cases notified is set out on page 20.

1. **Scarlet Fever.**

15 cases of scarlet fever were notified as compared with 4 during 1958. All were satisfactorily isolated at home. The majority of the cases occurred in the month of October and affected primary school children.

2. **Measles.**

294 cases of measles were notified as compared with 76 in 1958. Most of the cases occurred in pre-school children or children between the ages of five and eleven years. The villages of Poppleton, Great Ouseburn, Boroughbridge, and Green Hammerton were particularly affected.

3. **Whooping Cough.**

13 cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 29 cases during the previous year. Several cases occurred in the village of Hampsthwaite and all had mild attacks.

4. **Pneumonia.**

5 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 2 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified. All these cases made good recoveries.

5. **Sonne Dysentery.**

5 cases of Sonne dysentery were notified, all were members of one family, two parents and three young children being affected. The symptoms only lasted for two days and the infection cleared up rapidly.

6. **Erysipelas.**

3 cases of erysipelas were notified in adults. In each case the face was affected but the infection responded rapidly to anti-biotic treatment.

7. **Poliomyelitis.**

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

8. Tuberculosis.

2 males and 2 females were notified during the year. 2 patients were admitted to hospital and 4 were discharged. 3 deaths occurred during the year. All were cases of lung tuberculosis. At the end of the year 54 cases, of whom 40 were pulmonary and 14 were non-pulmonary, remained on the tuberculosis register.

9. Preventive Inoculations.

(a) Diphtheria Immunisation.

189 immunisations were carried out in Nidderdale during the year. In addition 152 reinforcing injections were given to children in whom the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

(b) Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The number of whooping cough immunisations carried out was 165. The best age for protecting young children is between two and six months as whooping cough proves to be a more serious illness in the very young. Protective treatment is not given beyond the age of four years.

(c) Tetanus Immunisation.

161 children were immunised against tetanus. This injection was usually given in combination with diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine.

(d) Smallpox Vaccination.

123 vaccinations against smallpox and 14 re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This shows a vaccination acceptance rate of over fifty per cent which compares favourably with the figure for England and Wales.

(e) Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Throughout the year vaccination against poliomyelitis was offered to persons over six months and under twenty-six years, to expectant mothers, and to general practitioners, hospital staffs, ambulance staffs and the families of these groups.

Supplies of British vaccine became readily available during the year and the following vaccinations were carried out:—

Completed two injections.

Six months to under sixteen years	..	..	486
Sixteen years to under twenty-six years	..	..	260
Expectant mothers	..	..	33
Received a third injection.	..	..	997

(f) Tuberculosis Vaccination.

Vaccination with B.C.G. against tuberculosis has been practised for a number of years in this country on known contacts of cases of tuberculosis, but it is only since 1955 that school children between their thirteenth and fourteenth birthdays have been offered this protection. In addition, in 1959, B.C.G. vaccination was offered to school children aged fourteen years and over, and to students attending further education establishments.

Before B.C.G. is given, the school child is given a test known as the Mantoux Test which is a tuberculin test to ascertain whether or not resistance, or immunity, to tuberculosis has been developed. If this is the case the child is said to be tuberculin positive and the vaccine is not given. The tuberculin test when positive shows that the child has at some time been in contact with a case of tuberculosis, has had a very mild, and usually undetected, attack of the illness and made a recovery, and in so doing developed a resistance to the infection.

59 school children over thirteen years of age received a preliminary tuberculin test, and from the test it was shown that it was desirable for 48 of these children to receive B.C.G. vaccination, all of whom were vaccinated. Of 8 children who were found positive following their preliminary test, all were x-rayed on large film at the Harrogate General Hospital, and 1 was referred to the Assistant Chest Physician for further investigation.

B.C.G. vaccinations were also undertaken by the staff of the Consultant Chest Physician of children who were contacts of cases of tuberculosis and who were, therefore, exposed to special risk.

10. Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit Nidderdale during 1959.

Age Groups of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases for the year 1959:—

No. of Cases Notified Ages-Years	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Erysipelas
Under 1	—	9	3	—	1	—
1 to 2	—	42	1	—	—	—
3 to 4	1	63	1	—	1	—
5 to 9	13	150	8	1	1	—
10 to 14	—	26	—	—	—	—
15 to 24	1	2	—	2	—	—
25 and over	—	2	—	4	2	3
Total notified	15	294	13	7	5	3
No. of cases admitted to Hospital	—	—	1	2	—	—
Total No. of Deaths of Notified Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

This section of the Act gives authority to order the removal to Hospital, or Part III accommodation, of persons in need of care and attention where this is not being provided in their own homes. No case was dealt with under this section during 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR, 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Nidderdale.

I beg to submit for your information and consideration my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1959.

I have now completed over 25 years of service with the Rural Districts of Ouseburn and Nidderdale, and looking back over the years, I feel that the Rural District Council have much to make them look back with satisfaction. Twenty-five years ago on the Eastern side of the district only a very small number of villages in the Grafton/Boroughbridge area had a piped water supply; almost all the sewage treatment was very crude and disposal was carried out on a land treatment system. On the Eastern side there was scavenging in Boroughbridge, Minskip, Roecliffe and Aldborough only—this was carried out in a leisurely way by contract with a horse and cart. On the Western side scavenging was carried out only in the villages of Killinghall, Hampsthwaite, Ripley and Follifoot by the Council's vehicle.

The Poppletons were lovely little villages, but without piped water supply, proper sewage disposal or scavenging arrangements, and only moderate building development. They have now grown into a very desirable residential area, with all the services, and where it is almost impossible to satiate the need for houses; the standard for planned estates in general is something to be very pleased about; I think every encouragement should be given to anyone who would like to live in rural surroundings, providing the development is properly planned.

Great progress has been made in the last 25 years which included a world war and a prolonged credit squeeze. Nearly 100% of the villages have a piped water supply, 85% have a modern system of sewage disposal and every parish has a fortnightly collection of refuse, which in 1960 will be improved to a weekly collection of the major built-up areas.

Our roads, maintained by the West Riding County Council, have far better service than is available in many of the towns. Snow is cleared quickly and even after very heavy falls the major roads and small back roads are cleared within a very short period of time.

Nidderdale has been blessed by a succession of very able and intelligent Councillors who have left behind them a record which will be very hard to excel and who, in spite of all difficulties, have made tremendous strides in the direction of social services which will bear comparison with the best. Very shortly, when the programme for sewage disposal is completed in the very small number of parishes, Nidderdale will have as much to offer in the way of services as most Urban Districts or Towns.

The general public continue to make use of the advice and information given to them from the Department and the number of enquiries and interviews dealt with increases day by day.

Once again I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness and understanding, and for the encouragement they have always given to members of my staff and myself. I am grateful to the Medical Officer of Health for his friendly co-operation and advice and to all the members of my staff, foreman and workmen for their loyalty and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. DINGSDALE

1. **Water Supplies.**

(a) **Private supplies.**

The percentage of dwellings on piped water supplies within the district is 95%. Only the sparsely populated areas and isolated farm houses rely on private sources such as wells and boreholes. The following village communities are provided with a private supply piped into houses:—

Ripley

Nidd

Walkingham Hill

Throughout the year 53 samples of water were taken from private supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination and 25 of these proved to be unsatisfactory. 4 unsatisfactory samples were taken from Shawfield Head, Beckwithshaw and 3 from South Stainley, being in support of the need to provide public water to these communities. 5 unsatisfactory samples were obtained from spring water at Farnham (which was not being used for domestic purposes) and 3 were taken from a cottage at Green Hammerton which has since been vacated and “closed” under the Housing Acts. The remaining 10 unsatisfactory samples were “repeat” samples taken at a later date to support the need for mains water supply schemes. 9 samples taken from the Ripley Village Private Supply were found to be satisfactory.

(b) **Public Supplies.**

During the year work was commenced to sink a new borehole and provide the village of South Stainley with a public supply of water. In consultation with the Claro Water Board schemes have been prepared to extend the public mains to both the “Shawfield Head Area” of Beckwithshaw and also the village of Kettlesing.

On the 1st April the newly created Claro Water Board assumed control of the Council’s Undertakings at Grafton and Burton Leonard comprising the 58 miles of water main, boosters, pumping and softening plant etc. The full-time Attendants employed by the Council were taken onto the staff of the Board.

There were 8 samples of water taken from public supplies for bacteriological examination (prior to the taking over of the Council’s undertakings by the Claro Water Board), all of which proved satisfactory.

There is no risk of “plumbo solvency” from public supplies.

The sinking of a new 24 in. borehole at Lower Dunsforth was started and completed during the year. The task of stabilising the linings proved to be an extremely difficult one due to the nature of the subsoil and the large volume of artesian water encountered when the rock strata was penetrated. The water from this borehole at present overflows into an adjacent ditch and will doubtless be harnessed to the Grafton Waterworks in due time. The amount of water available from this borehole is between one and two million gallons per day and will satisfy the needs of the area for a very considerable number of years.

2. Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

(a) Sewers and Works—Classified Statement.

PARISHES	Modern Sewers and Works	Satisfactory Sewers and Works	Pumping Station	Small Communities relying on private septic tanks. (Satisfactory)	Treatment by adjoining L.A's.	Unsatisfactory Sewers and works included in 5 year programme of improvements.
Allerton Maulever-with-Hopperton				*		*
Arkendale						
B'bridge, Aldborough & Minskip	*		*			
Brearton	*					
Burton Leonard	*					
Cattal						*
Coneythorpe & Clareton						*
Copgrove	*					
Dunsforth Lower						*
Dunsforth Upper-with-Branton Green						*
Farnham	*					
Felliscliffe & Kettlesing						*
Ferrensby	*		*			
Flaxby						*
Follifoot		*				
Goldsborough		*				
Great Ouseburn	*					
Totals c f	9		2	1	—	7

2. Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal—(Continued)

PARISHES	Modern Sewers and Works	Satisfactory Sewers and Works	Pumping Station	Small Communities relying on private septic tanks. (Satisfactory)	Treatment by adjoining L.A.'s.	Unsatisfactory Sewers and works included in 5 year programme of improvements.
B'ght f/d		9	2	1	—	7
Great Ribston-with-Walshford				*		
Green Hammerton	*					
Hampsthwaite		*				
Haverah Park				*		
Hessay						*
Hunsingore		*				
Killinghall			*(2)		Knox area to H'gate	
Kirby Hall				*		
Kirk Hammerton	*		*			
Knapton						*
Knaresborough Outer				*		
Little Ouseburn		*				
Marton-with-Grafton ..		*				
Moor Monkton						*
Nidd		*				
Nun Monkton		*				
Pannal (Beckwithshaw) ..		*				
Plompton				*		
Poppleton Nether	*		*(3)		York C.B. }	
Poppleton Upper	*					
Ripley		*				
Roecliffe	*					
Rufforth	*					
Scotton	*					
Scriven		*			K'boro'	
Stainley-with-Cayton ..						*
Staveley	*					
Thornville				*		
Thorpe Underwoods ..				*		
Walkingham Hill-with-Occaney	*					
Westwick				*		
Whixley	*					
Widdington				*		
Total		28	8	10	—	11

During the year work was commenced to extend the present Tutt Valley sewerage system to both Brearton and Burton Leonard from Lingerfield and Copgrove respectively. By the end of the year practically all the properties in the village of Brearton were disconnected from the old, unsatisfactory sewer and connected to the new one; part of the trunk main which will ultimately serve Burton Leonard was constructed. In addition work was also commenced on the scheme to sewer the village of Roecliffe and this again will be ultimately connected into the Tutt Valley System.

An extension of the Killinghall system of sewers to the small community in Lund Lane was commenced towards the end of the year.

Negotiations between the Air Ministry and the Council for the acquisition of an existing sewage disposal works at present serving Rufforth Airfield have reached the final stages. The Council's Consultant Engineer prepared a comprehensive scheme for sewerage the whole of the village of Rufforth and it is hoped that next year Ministerial approval will be obtained and work commenced on this scheme.

It will be noted from the classified statement that only 11 of the smaller villages now require some degree of re-sewering.

These parishes were not dealt with under the 10 year programme made in 1953 and the Council have now resolved to complete *all* outstanding requirements within their area in a new 5 year programme at an estimated cost of £50,000; after which every village community will have modern sewers and works.

Due to the increased volume of sewage as a result of the extensive private building in Upper and Nether Poppleton, the Council have agreed to install larger capacity pumps in Poppleton Pumphouse No. 3. It has been apparent for some time that the existing pumps were grossly overloaded.

In the meantime your Foreman and his staff continue to maintain all sewers and works such as to minimise any complaints of nuisance and/or river pollution. Maintenance of all pumps, works and ejectors is still carried out by the Council's own workmen throughout the area.

(b) Trade Effluents.

The industrial laundry in Boroughbridge still continues to discharge sewage into the Council's sewers and in accordance with the trade effluent agreement the management make provision for the pre-treatment to agreed standards. A close watch is kept by your Inspectors to ensure that this agreement is adhered to and samples taken as necessary.

(c) Cesspit Emptyier.

This vehicle has been invaluable to the Council since it was purchased nearly 6 years ago. It is principally employed to empty cesspools and septic tanks at private dwellings for which a charge is made; and secondly for the many uses to which it can be put for the Council.

An income of £320 10s. 0d. was derived from private owners and 174 requests were made for its use.

The 800 gallon tanker made 189 visits to assist the Council in maintaining their sewage works, particularly at Boroughbridge and Kirk Hammerton where difficulty arises in dealing with the large volume of sludge from the sedimentation tanks. In addition 63 visits were made to relieve choked drains and sewers and to carry out periodical flushing and cleansing of old sewers.

(d) Rivers, Streams and Watercourses.

A careful watch is maintained by the officers of the Rivers Board on all effluents from the Council's sewage disposal works throughout the district. Close co-operation exists between them and your Technical Staff to secure any improvement in the quality of effluents discharging into streams and watercourses.

4 samples were taken during the year by officers of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board of which 2 were found to be unsatisfactory, both having been taken from Marton Works. Steps were taken to try and improve the treatment of sewage.

The Council have two standard designs of septic tanks, both of which have the approval of the Rivers Board. One design has a filter attached to allow a direct discharge of the effluent into a watercourse, the other comprises a two chambered installation the effluent from which must be piped to soakers. These have now been in use for a number of years and it is the practice of the Department to insist on

these designs for small installations in order to achieve some degree of standardisation throughout the district. Drawings of both tanks are available in the department for the use of Architects, Builders and other members of the Public.

(e) Sanitary Accommodation and Privy Conversions.

Every effort is made to persuade individual owners to convert existing earth closets and pail closets into waterborne sanitation, particularly where both mains water and sewer are available, and 38 such conversions were made during the year. It is of interest to note that 89.7 per cent of houses are now provided with water closets; most of the remainder being in the more remote parts of the area.

No plans of dwelling houses deposited under the Building Bye-laws showed sanitary accommodation other than water closets although an interesting feature of the Bye-laws is that they still allow for the construction of earth closets and ash-pits in certain circumstances, even in new houses.

State of Sanitary Accommodation

Privies	..	..	..	..	409
Pails	..	..	..	..	49
W.C.'s	..	..	..	..	4,410

18 new septic tanks were constructed in connection with new and "improved" houses where no public sewer was available.

3. Cleansing.

(a) Collection.

A fortnightly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the district (with the exception of a few isolated farm-houses) which is divided into 4 collection areas. Each area is served by 2 Collector/Drivers and the Council's policy since 1947 has been to purchase the larger carrying capacity 18 cu. yd. "fore & aft" tipping vehicles to reduce travelling time to and from tips and increase the efficiency of their service. There are now 3 such vehicles on the establishment and it is hoped that a fourth will be delivered during 1960. A weekly collection service will then be attempted by the Council which would be a creditable achievement for a Rural District of this geographical shape and size.

Collection Vehicles—

10 cu. yd. Ford side Loaders	..	..	..	1
18 cu. yd. Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tippers	..	..	..	3
Total Fleet Mileage (34,263)	..	..	..	31,893
Bins emptied	..	..	..	5,423
Pails emptied	..	..	..	49
Privies cleansed	..	..	..	409
No. of loads (1,921)	..	..	..	1,612
Tonnage of Refuse (6,300)	..	..	..	10,238
Workmen Employed (2 per vehicle)	..	..	..	8

Note: Figures in brackets are for 1958 when 2 Fore & Aft Tippers and 2 side loading vehicles were used.

The above statistics show that the use of the larger cubic capacity vehicles have reduced the mileage and number of loads and increased the tonnage of refuse handled by nearly 4,000 tons.

Maintenance costs are minimised as the drivers and staff are responsible for the greasing and routine servicing of all vehicles, using the pressure greasing equipment at Lingerfield Depot. All vehicles are washed and cleansed at the end of each working week.

The 3 Shelvoke & Drewry vehicles are inspected by a works fitter every 3 months and a report issued on their general condition.

For the past 2 years the Council have made an annual exchange of the Fordson 15 Cwt. Van used by the Foreman and the Fordson 5 Cwt. Van used by the Rodent Officer.

(b) Disposal.

The 16 acre disused quarry site, owned by the Council at Lingerfield, together with the 4 acre brickworks yard at Green Hammerton (rented from the West Riding County Council) are the two established sites for controlled tipping of refuse.

At Lingerfield the majority of the covering materials are obtained from the quarry itself—by hand labour.

One man is employed at this tip and apart from days when the foreman requires his services otherwise, his time is devoted to the recovery of salvage. 75% of this attendant's time, at the tip, is chargeable to salvage.

The time is approaching when mechanical assistance will have to be considered such as a small tractor, for use on these tips.

(c) Salvage.

There has been a slight increase in the income from recovered salvage during this year.

			£	s.	d.
1954	..	..	387	9	9
1955	..	..	579	7	9
1956	..	..	777	19	2
1957	..	..	457	6	9
1958	..	..	376	10	1
			<hr/>		
			2,578	13	6
			<hr/>		

Analysed figures of recovered materials for the year ending 31st December, 1959:—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	..	..	49	14	—	—	282	9	1
Metals	..	..	18	11	3	24	122	0	5
Rags	..	..	4	12	2	3	96	2	8
Cullett	..	..	23	19	—	—	41	18	3
Lead	..	..	—	3	—	1	8	1	1
							<hr/>		
Total ..							550	11	6
							<hr/>		

4. Housing.

(a) Existing Houses.

The number of dwelling houses within the area now totals 4,590 and the surveillance of sub-standard dwellings by your officers has continued throughout the year resulting in the Council making 7 Closing Orders and 3 Demolition Orders on houses which were found to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of repair at a reasonable expense.

9 houses, with Demolition Orders outstanding on them, have been demolished and 11 families (comprising 24 persons) have been re-housed from unfit dwellings by the Council.

There are no serious cases of overcrowding within the district but on 3 occasions families were re-housed by the Council on these grounds. One case has been abated by the owner providing additional bedroom accommodation.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made to the Authority during the year.

Many complaints of "minor" defects, and those which came to light due to routine visits were dealt with by informal action and 45 sub-standard houses were repaired in this way. In the case of a further 3 dwellings, outstanding repairs were remedied as a result of formal notices under the Public Health Act.

There is no doubt that the continued response of owners to avail themselves of either Discretionary or Standard Grants from the Council not only enhances the general housing standards throughout the area but does a great deal to reduce formal action under the Housing Acts which the Council would otherwise be obliged to take in respect of the older type of houses.

By the end of 1959 the original 5 year programme of the Council to deal with the worst cases of sub-standard houses neared completion. It is hoped that in the coming year the Council will embark on the second stage of its housing programme.

(b) New Houses.

The focal point of new housing development within the area was again in Upper and Nether Poppleton. Development of smaller estates at Hampsthwaite, Killinghall, Follifoot, Burton Leonard and Kirk Hammerton were also commenced.

A considerable amount of time is taken up by your Technical staff in scrutinising applications for new Building Development, and also in the supervision of building works in progress. The Rodent Officer also assists in respect of the testing of new drains and private sewers and every effort is made to visit new buildings at least 4 times during the course of construction.

On the whole a high standard of building is maintained by Contractors and I am indebted to them for the co-operation which exists between them and my staff.

The number of new houses completed was as follows:—

By the Local Authority	..	..	..	Nil
By Private Enterprise	..	..	..	86
				—
Total	..			86
				—

The number of houses under construction are as follows:—

Private Houses	..	..	..	23
Police Houses	..	..	..	2
				—
Total	..			25
				—

5. Town and Country Planning and Building Control.

(a) Planning.

It is of interest to note that again the total number of applications for Byelaw and Planning permission showed an increase over the previous year being 503 as compared with 435 in 1958.

Plans deposited under the Building Byelaws				
for approval	..	..	..	240
Applications for Planning permission	..			257
Applications under the Control of Advertisement Regulations	..	..	..	6
				—
Total	..			503
				—

There were no plans refused by the Council under their Building Bye-laws but in addition to the numbers mentioned above, 58 applications for garages, porches, greenhouses etc., were dealt with directly by the Department as “exempted” buildings.

26 applications for planning permission were refused (including 2 in respect of proposed advertisements) and 7 Appeals were made to the Minister against the Council’s decision. These were determined as follows:—

Appeals allowed	..	..	..	2
Appeals dismissed	..	..	..	2
Appeals withdrawn	..	..	..	3

(b) **Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.**

A steady flow of applications for improvement grants were dealt with by the Department during 1959 and towards the end of the year new legislation was introduced which laid down a new type of grant for improving houses which lack certain "standard" amenities. "Standard Grants" can now be claimed as of right by owners concerned, whereas the old "Improvement Grants" are still operative but now referred to as "Discretionary Grants".

Regarding discretionary grants the procedure to make the remedying of outstanding repairs a condition of the grant is still applicable; each application is carefully scrutinised and the improvement works separately costed up in the Department in order to reach what is considered a reasonable sum for "grant" purposes. Although this adds to the administrative work such procedure standardises the method of arriving at a grant figure for applications from any part of the district, and generally works well.

Each grant scheme normally involves an inspection of the property with the owner or his representative before the submission of an actual application. Where this is not the case the premises are given a detailed inspection on receipt of an application. In addition to grants approved by the Council many visits and discussions take place which may not always result in an application being made, but on the whole owners are most co-operative and every effort is made to encourage them to take advantage of these grants.

The statistics in respect of grants for the year are as follows:—

Total number of applications received for	
both types of grant	58

Discretionary Grants:

Number of grants approved (which includes	
2 conversions)	46
Number of grants completed	45
Total value of grants approved	£9,080

Standard Grants:

Number of grants approved	12
Number of grants completed	6
Total value of grants approved	£1,410
Number of Council Houses improved with the aid of this type of grant	6

It is interesting to note that since September, 1954, 247 Grants have been approved (including 12 Standard Grants) to a total value of £41,952. Although 15 have not been proceeded with a total of 208 houses have been modernised and completed. A further 24 houses are in the process of being modernised.

(c) Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There has been an increase in the number of individual caravans licenced under the Public Health Acts to a total of 18; 8 are used on a temporary basis for holiday purposes.

In addition there are 5 licenced caravan sites, none of which are used for permanent residential purposes:—

LOCATION	<i>Restricted Number of Caravans</i>					
Brearton	8
Hunsingore	20
Killinghall (summer months only)	12
Roecliffe	20
Scotton	20
						—
				Total	..	80
						—

6. Meat and Other Foods.

(a) Food Premises.

The number of food premises within the district may be summarised as follows:—

Bakehouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	12
Slaughterhouses (licensed)	..	..		..	..	8
Cafes (Snacks and Grills only)	..	..		..	..	9
Restaurant Kitchens .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	23
Licensed premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	63
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5
Wet Fish Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
School Canteens .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Grocers' Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	46
Ice-cream premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	50
Sweets only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11
Clubs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fried Fish Restaurants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2

Note: Some food premises may come under one or more of the above mentioned categories.

Throughout the year all the above mentioned premises have been re-inspected and generally a high standard of cleanliness is practised. However, continued advice and informal action is taken to ensure that owners and occupiers maintain these standards.

In previous annual reports it has been stated that the absence of proper washing facilities for cleansing equipment and personal hygiene has been a prevailing factor in premises failing to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. There is now only one catering establishment without these facilities but the owner has agreed to provide them. In small cafe premises where only teas and snacks are provided, and also in many food shops where there is little equipment and a minimum number of employees, ordinary domestic washing facilities have been accepted if they are within a reasonable distance.

Referring to the licenced premises, it is essential that proper washing facilities for cleansing glasses are provided adjoining the bar, and in all cases this has been insisted upon. Only 5 premises fail to comply in this respect and further action is being taken.

13 of the larger Hotels carry out large scale catering and 2 of these are in the process of carrying out extensive alterations.

There are quite a number of mobile shops which come into the district from neighbouring local authorities' areas, but the precise number of these cannot be determined. They are mainly Grocers and Butchers who serve the villages and outlying parts of the district where such shopping facilities are non-existent. Wherever possible mobile shops are stopped and inspected.

3 school canteens (Boroughbridge, Whixley and Hampsthwaite) are run by the West Riding Education Authority for the preparation of school dinners.

A high percentage of the catering premises within the District comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. All have a mains water supply with the exception of 2 Hotels which possess their own private supplies.

Of the remaining "black spots", whilst every attention is given to these by your Officers one cannot help feeling that complaints by the general public to the managements concerned can do much to promote better hygienic practices by the employees.

(b) Licenced Premises.

There are 63 licensed premises within the district and some action is still required by the Breweries and other owners, particularly in the smaller premises, to improve the 'sanitary arrangements.

7 public houses are without waterborne sanitation—6 having pail closets and one with an earth closet. In all cases negotiations are in progress with the owners concerned to convert these toilets. There can be no excuse for sub-standard accommodation, particularly where mains water and sewer are available.

Some premises with waterborne sanitation possess external sanitary accommodation which cannot be considered entirely satisfactory in this latter half of the twentieth century. A few licencees still allow the female public to use their own domestic accommodation rather than have the embarrassment of sending their customers "up the garden path".

(c) Ice-cream premises.

50 ice-cream premises are registered under the Food & Drugs Acts for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

6 new premises were registered during the year. There are no manufacturers of ice-cream within the district.

(d) Butchers' Shops.

There are 12 Butchers' Shops within the district, 9 of which are registered under the Food & Drugs Acts for the manufacture of meat products and 6 have licensed slaughterhouses adjoining.

It is interesting to note that as a result of a recent survey, the proprietors of 5 of the 6 shops not possessing a slaughterhouse buy their animals "on the hoof" and have them transported to licensed premises outside the district for slaughter.

The quality of meat supplied by all these butchers' shops is of an exceptionally high standard.

(e) Slaughterhouses.

There are 8 licenced slaughterhouses within the district. All are private slaughterhouses in use and serving individual butchers' shops with the exception of the larger wholesale premises at Hampsthwaite.

3 qualified Meat Inspectors carry out a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered. This service is maintained during holiday

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	1288	150	151	5,076	6,754	13,419
Number inspected	1288	150	151	5,076	6,754	13,419
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	4	12	2	20
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	176	36	3	19	80	314
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	13.8%	24.6%	4.6%	0.6%	1.2%	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	59	4	Nil	Nil	231	294
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.5%	3.3%	0.6%	—	3.4%	—
Cysticercosis Carcases submitted for refrigeration	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4

periods and necessitates a daily visit to the wholesale premises, including Saturdays. A total of 70 hours overtime was carried out by the Inspectorate during the year.

Such officers are also appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as "Certification Officers" for the Deadweight Grading of pigs under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. The number of pigs graded during the year totalled 4,088 from which an income of £103 10s. was derived.

In accordance with the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, the Council submitted in November their Slaughterhouses Report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In view of the circumstances existing within the district and after due consultation, it was recommended to the Minister that all the existing licensed slaughterhouses be allowed to continue in use, providing they were made to comply with the relevant legislation.

Carcase meat, organs and offal rejected by your Inspectors as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Affected with Tuberculosis	..	5,985 lbs.
All other diseases	.. ..	6,115 lbs.
		<hr/>
Total condemnation	.. ..	5 tons 8 Cwt. 4 lbs.
		<hr/>

Condemned meat, after staining, is removed from each slaughterhouse under the supervision of the Council's staff and suitably disposed of. The income was £85.

(f) Milk Supply.

Dealers premises are inspected along with other routine work, and generally speaking, the conditions existing at their premises are quite satisfactory.

Routine milk sampling is not possible due to shortage of staff.

Number of licences in force for:—

		<i>Dealers</i>	<i>Supplementary</i>
Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	10	14
Pasteurised	.. ..	10	14
Sterilised	.. ..	3	6

7. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Routine inspection by the Council's Rodent Officer was again largely devoted to the 700 farms and small-holdings in the district. Although this work is carried out on a part-time basis (along with drain testing and other works incidental to the Department), during the year 905 inspections were carried out:—

Land and works under the jurisdiction of the Local						
Authority .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	143
Private Dwellings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	46
Business Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	68
Farms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	648
						<hr/> 905 <hr/>

Initial visits were made as follows:—

Local Authority properties and land .. .. .	..	..	17
Dwellings .. .. .	..	..	30
Business Premises .. .. .	..	..	15
Farms .. .. .	..	..	389
			<hr/> 451 <hr/>

As a result of the 905 inspections, infestations in varying degrees were found to exist at 122 premises and all were treated with satisfactory results. Income from treatments carried out by the Council amounted to £154 17s. 0d. and the minimum charge per treatment was again maintained at 35/- for the fifth consecutive year. This has only been possible due to a reduction in the cost of poisons and baits.

8. Petroleum Consolidated Regulations.

67 premises are licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit, most of which comprise underground storage tanks. 3 new installations were licensed during the year and strict supervision is kept on the siting and construction of such installations by the officers of the Fire Service and your own Technical Staff. Plans of proposed installations are carefully examined and then passed to the Fire Officer who reports thereon and advises the Council accordingly. I wish to record my appreciation to the Fire Service Department and their officers for their help and guidance on technical problems.

Licences cover a total storage of 93,100 gallons of petroleum spirit.

9. Local Land Charges—Requisition for Official Search.

A total of 325 applications were forwarded from the Clerk's Department and dealt with for information required by Solicitors in relation to properties changing ownership. This figure shows an increase of 58 over the previous year's total. The work would be considerably simplified if, in every case, identification plans accompanied the application.

10. Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

A total of 107 premises are now registered showing a slight increase over previous year's figures:—

Part 1 of the Act

1. **Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	93	44	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	11 (Building operations)	1	—
Total ..	107	57	6	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	13	12	Nil	1	Nil

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (C) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc., cleaning and washing	10	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	10	—	—	—	—	—

Two certificates relative to "Means of Escape in Case of Fire" were issued. Six garages within the district were inspected with the Fire Officer in relation to the storage and use of Cellulose Solutions.

11. Public Swimming Baths.

There are no public swimming baths in the area. A privately owned open air pool, at one of the larger hotels, is opened to the public as well as residents in the summer months. Two unsatisfactory samples were obtained when the pool was being heavily used, although mains water was used for re-filling and routine hand chlorination practised by the Attendant. Consultation with the management took place as a result of which more frequent cleansing was secured, pending installation of automatic chlorination equipment.

Parishes	Acreage	Analysis				Total Dwellings	Estimated Population (Based on 3.3)	Dwellings on Piped water
		Farms & Holdings	Business Premises	Council Houses	Private Houses			
*Allerton-Maulever-with-Hopperton ..	2,282	12	2	—	28	42	139	22
*Arkendale ..	1,604	26	3	4	7	40	132	37
*Boroughbridge ..	3,751	44	66	142	331	583	1,924	572
*Brearton ..	1,565	16	3	—	27	46	152	42
*Burton Leonard ..	1,797	22	8	16	120	166	548	157
*Cattal ..	1,126	7	—	—	30	37	122	31
*Coneythorpe & Claretton ..	808	5	2	—	8	15	50	12
*Copgrove ..	861	3	—	—	21	24	79	22
*Dunsforth Lower ..	1,048	13	1	—	8	22	73	18
*Dunsforth Upper-with-Branton Green ..	1,010	10	—	4	39	53	175	53
*Farnham ..	1,043	8	1	—	34	43	142	41
*Felliscliffe ..	2,628	41	4	—	39	84	277	71
*Ferrensby ..	424	6	3	12	22	43	142	42
*Flaxby ..	718	5	—	4	5	14	46	12
*Follifoot ..	1,457	12	4	28	87	131	432	129
*Goldsborough ..	1,787	7	2	6	41	56	185	52
*Great Ouseburn ..	1,789	16	8	20	55	99	327	88
*Great Ribston-with-Walshford ..	1,935	8	1	—	30	39	129	32
*Green Hammerton ..	1,206	14	6	51	100	171	564	170
*Hampsthwaite ..	1,138	30	7	37	128	202	667	192
*Haverah Park ..	2,246	8	—	—	4	12	40	8
*Hessay ..	1,256	13	—	6	12	31	102	27
*Hunsingore ..	1,159	6	3	4	29	42	139	39
*Killinghall ..	2,945	28	8	54	295	385	1,610	479
					103	103	740	Camp
*Kirby Hall ..	427	2	—	—	8	10	33	7
*Kirk Hammerton ..	1,089	12	8	27	90	137	452	133
†Knapton ..	869	10	1	—	40	51	168	41
	39,968	384	141	415	1,741	2,681	9,589	2,529

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1959—continued

Parishes	Acreage	Analysis				Total Dwellings	Estimated Population (Based on 3.3)	Dwellings on Piped water
		Farms & Holdings	Business Premises	Council Houses	Private Houses			
B/Forward	39,968	384	141	415	1,741	2,681	9,589	2,529
*Knarborough Outer	1,406	7	—	—	15	22	73	6
*Little Ouseburn	706	9	4	14	39	66	218	65
*Marton-with-Grafton	2,167	43	4	20	54	121	399	114
*Moor Monkton	3,069	24	3	4	20	51	168	45
P.Nidd	1,204	8	1	2	32	43	142	40
*Nun Monkton	1,776	14	1	10	58	83	274	77
*Pannal (Beckwithshaw)	2,193	29	3	—	58	90	297	81
*Plompton	1,911	9	1	—	24	34	112	31
†Poppleton Nether	1,285	8	4	47	156	215	710	213
†Poppleton Upper	1,401	13	5	46	331	395	1,303	392
P.Ripley	1,643	7	5	—	53	65	215	59
*Roeliffe	1,862	16	2	3	44	65	215	62
*Rufforth	2,466	19	2	21	41	83	274	74
*Scotton	1,129	15	3	14	99	131	432	130
*Scriven	832	8	1	—	32	41	135	41
*Stainley-with-Cayton	2,131	18	1	8	32	59	195	25
*Staveley	1,425	13	3	34	55	105	346	98
*Thornville	264	1	—	—	6	7	23	5
*Thorpe Underwoods	2,246	14	—	4	19	37	122	32
P.Walkingham Hill-with-Oceaney	427	3	—	—	6	9	30	7
*Westwick	422	2	—	—	1	3	10	1
*Whixley	2,375	34	8	50	87	179	591	171
*Widdington	701	2	—	—	3	5	17	2
	75,009	700	192	692	3,006	4,590	15,890	4,390

N.B.

* Claro Water Board

† York Waterworks

P. Private Piped Supply

(Registrar General's Estimate of Population Mid 1959—15,890)

(29 miles of water main laid since 1938).

